

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

TIME TABLE

OF



Wabash Western R'y.

Trains carrying passengers leave Keytesville as follows:

GOING EAST.

*No 12 St. Louis Mail.....10 58 a m
No 6 Chicago Cannon Ball.....9 47 p m
No 22 Salisbury Ac. Freight.....3 47 p m
No 22 Moberly Ac. Freight.....5 35 p m

GOING WEST.

*No 3 Kansas City & St. Joe Ex. 3 05 a m
No 11 Kansas City Mail.....3 47 p m
No 21 Accom. Freight.....9 40 a m
No 31 Brunswick Ac. Freight.....9 10 a m

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday. *Daily except Monday.

No. 12 has Palace Reclining Chair Cars (seats free) to St. Louis without change.

No. 6 has Reclining Chair Cars (seats free) and New Buffet Sleeping cars to Chicago without change.

No. 5 has Reclining Chair Cars (seats free) to Kansas City without change.

For Rates, Tickets, Time Tables, etc., apply to

H. G. FOLETT, Agent.

Keytesville, Mo.

Chas. M. Hays, F. C. Chapman, Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

Courts.

Circuit Court—Regular terms are held the first Monday in April and third Monday in October.

Probate Court—Regular terms are held the second Monday of February, May, August and November.

Circuit Court—Regular terms are held the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

State Officers.

Governor—Albert P. Morshouse, of Nodaway.

Attorney General—Benton G. Boone, of Henry.

Secretary of State—J. K. McDaniel, of St. Louis.

State Auditor—John M. Roberts, of Howard.

Treasurer—John M. Roberts, of Howard.

Register of Land—W. S. Coleman, of Dallas.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—J. H. Weaver, of Livingston.

State Senator (this 1st District)—G. H. Weaver, of Livingston.

State Senator (this 2nd District)—G. H. Weaver, of Livingston.

County Officers.

Representative—L. Salisbury, of Franklin.

Prosecuting Attorney—W. W. Barker, of Franklin.

Judge County Court—John McDaniel, of St. Louis.

Clerk County Court—G. G. Barker, of St. Louis.

Judge of Probate—H. C. Minter, of Franklin.

Recorder—E. B. Kellough, of Franklin.

Public Administrator—J. H. Barker, of Franklin.

County Surveyor—Samuel Carter, of Franklin.

County School Commissioner—D. F. B. Philpot, of Franklin.

County Clerk—J. H. Barker, of Franklin.

Recorder—E. B. Kellough, of Franklin.

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Visitors Astonished! Buyers Happy!

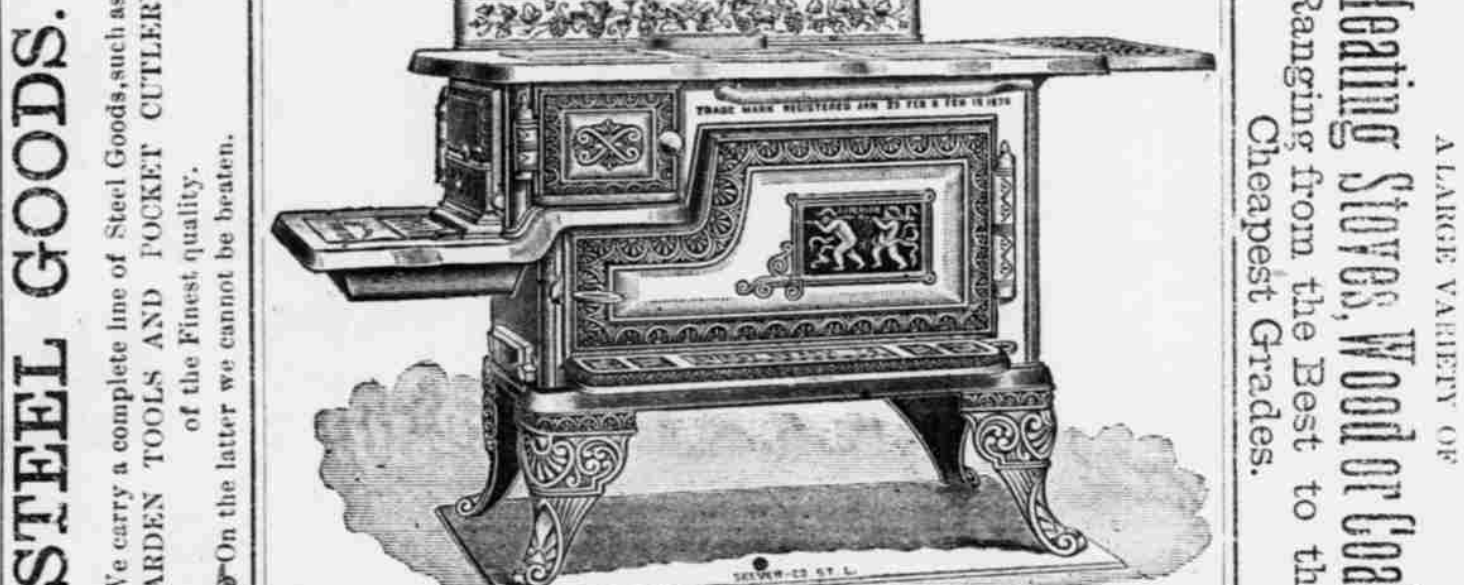
WITH THE ELEGANT NEW SPRING STOCK OF SCOTT & PARKS. KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

We now have in our Store a Most Magnificent Line of
**Dry Goods, Gent's and Ladies' Furnishings,
CLOTHING, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
DRESS :: GOODS!**

We are Splendidly "Fixed" on Dress Goods and
have all the Newest and Latest Shades and Styles of the
Season.
You are Cordially Invited to Call and Look through
our Stock.

SCOTT & PARKS.

THE WORLD'S WONDER IS WHITEMAN & VAUGHAN ARE SELLING STOVES.



THE SUPERIOR! We Handle the Celebrated SUPERIOR COOK STOVE. A COMPLETE LINE OF HARDWARE AND TINWARE At BED ROCK PRICES.

Shot in the Heel While Celebrating.
CALIFORNIA, Mo., July 4.—John White jumped up and kicked his heels together in honor of his country to-day and in some way discharged a gun in his pocket, and thus spoiled one heel for similar exercise in the future.

Consumption Surely Cured.
To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. 41m6.

Four years ago the Republicans and Greenbackers combined on Ford for governor. Marmaduke beat him by over 10,000 votes. Remember the figures for the use of Republicans who say that "Marmaduke's majority over all was only 417."

One Dollar.

Now is your chance, and don't miss the opportunity. The Courier and The Weekly Kansas City Times from now until after the November election for only \$1. Subscribe now.

When Mr. Lincoln made his visit to Gen. Grant's camp at City Point, Va., in 1864, he was met by the general and his staff, and, on being asked how he was, said: "I am not feeling very well; I got pretty badly shaken up on the bay coming down, and am not altogether over it yet." "Let me send for a bottle of champagne for you, Mr. President," said one of the staff officers; "that is the best remedy I know of for seasickness." "No, no, my young friend," said Mr. Lincoln; "I've seen many a man in my time seasick ashore from drinking that very article."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became teething, she clung to Castoria. When she had worms, she gave them Castoria.

She Was a Boston Girl.
"Marion, I rejected Mr. Darringer last evening."
"Why, Kate?"
"He was entirely too profuse."
"Impossible. A lover couldn't be."
"And he was as gushing as he was voluminous. He praised my eyes, hair and complexion. He—"
"Oh, Kate, that was just lovely."
"But his grammar, Marion. That was the hidden reef which wrecked him. He said, 'Your eyes is,' and all that. Goodness! I expected to hear him say, 'Your nose are!' I love him, and it makes my heart ache to think about it—but I can never marry him. No—never."
—Detroit Free Press.

It was in a speech delivered before the Marquette club, of Chicago, in March last that General Harrison delivered a sentence which promises to become famous: "I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats." The demand that General Harrison finds himself in full sympathy with is the demand for cheaper whisky.—*Public.*

"Say, Jack, I see you wear a military hat, and people call you captain. I didn't know you were ever in the army?" "Well, no, I never was, but I am drawing a pension and feel as though I ought to do something for it."

The Verdant Politician.

The politician putteth forth his buds and bloometh biennially, and it is at this particular season of the year that the young man from the rural districts aspireth to become a politician. He taketh himself on to the boom of the candidate and maketh the candidate believe that he owneth his township, and the candidate getteth there in good shape, and the young man from the country getteth a position under him. He seeth a very monthly stipend in store for him and putteth on many airs accordingly. He knoweth now that his township is his own personal property, yea, verily, his congressional district, for hath he not delivered the goods. He calleth himself a statesman and despiseth country politics, for he is now a statesman and only affairs of state occupieth his mind. He goeth to the tailor and getteth himself measured and appeareth in a tailor-made suit. He buyeth himself a plug hat and putteth many lamp wicks under the sweatband so that the hat may look big and still not be too big for him. He layeth aside his cob-pipe and smoketh a five cent cigar. He crooketh his elbow much, and always taketh a big drink, and taketh it straight. He sitteth for amusements becoming a statesman, and turneth his leisure moments to billiards. He becometh an expert, and when he manipulath the cue, the ivory click and he moveth up many buttons at each run. He hunteth up a few social friends and playeth old sledge for a quarter on the corner, and cometh out about even. He becometh weary of these innocent sports, and thirsteth for something more exciting. He findeth a quiet place and sitteth in a game of draw and buyeth a stack of reds. He sitteth long at the table, and putteth up all his monthly stipend for chips, and when the morning cometh he has taken many drinks and hath no chips to cash in, and no stipend with which to purchase more. He standeth off the banker and quitteth the game. He goeth to his room and on the way he buyeth himself a small phial of bromide with which he induces sleep. He getteth up in the morning and feelth rocky, and straightaway removes the lamp wicks from under the sweat band of his hat, and wondereth if he will ever need them more. He sitteth in many games after this and bloweth in all his stipend. He hath a strong pull and getteth a railroad pass and goeth to the city often. He knoweth all the bummers and bummeth with them accordingly. He calleth grey-headed men by their first names, and speaketh of them as "the boys." And when the election time cometh again, the officer becometh a candidate again and faleth to make the proper connections and getteth left, and the young man from the country findeth himself out in the cold. He pulleth many wires, but his rabbit-foot hath lost its evening, and he goeth back to his home in the country, and his father taketh care of him.—*Jefferson City Tribune.*

Labor-Cost Facts.

Consul Schoenhof, of Tunstall, England, is still prosecuting his inquiries in regard to the relative labor-cost of manufacturers in the United States and England. His last communication to the state department on this subject, under date of June 5th, ult., relates to the manufacture of all-wool dress-goods. He selects these goods in pursuance of a plan—which he says is the only one that can give correct results—of taking special articles of wide and general use manufactured in different countries from the same class of raw material and base an inquiry thereon. He gives at length the details of cost in Massachusetts and at Leeds, England. These details would be of interest to an expert, but they are no great use to the general reader except to show how thoroughly the consul has gone over the ground and mastered his subject. The results will be useful to everyone who is interested in the tariff question.

What Mr. Schoenhof finds is this: The total cost of a pound of the manufactured goods of the kind under consideration is 102.31 cents in Massachusetts and 69.90 cents at Leeds. But in Massachusetts the cost of the wool used is 70 cents, while at Leeds it is only 32 cents, and the cost of labor and incidental supplies in Massachusetts is less than 33 cents, against 38 cents at Leeds. "If we had wool at the same cost as the English," says the consul, "we could produce at 64.31 cents what it costs in England 69.90 to produce."

So far, therefore, as regards this kind of goods Mr. Schoenhof's investigation proves that the cost of production in this country is higher than at Leeds, not because of the higher wages paid laborers here but because of the higher cost of wool here. The consul shows that while the American manufacturer pays 105 per cent. more for his wool the Englishman gets wool for the lower price "which gives a much handsomer face and have a luster and life which ours seldom show."

It appears, therefore, that the American manufacturer of this kind of goods does not need any protection on account of the higher wages he pays, but if he needs any at all it is because he has to pay more for his materials. And in whatever direction Consul Schoenhof pushes his inquiries he either reaches this result or finds that the American can pay current wages and yet compete against his foreign rival if he is content with the same profit.—*Chicago News.*

An Ohio farmer created considerable consternation at an institute held at Marietta by addressing the meeting on the subject of "Wife Culture." It was a branch of husbandry they had not been in the habit of considering. He recommended as essentials in this cultivation the providing of proper labor saving conveniences for the house as well as the farm, the refinements of life, and time spent in its pleasures and amusements.—*Women's Chronicle.*

A Boy Accidentally Shot.

MANHATTAN, Mo., July 5.—Frank, the 14 year old son of James Obern, of the Hannibal street railway company, was accidentally shot about 2 o'clock this afternoon by the premature discharge of a revolver. He was at the store of his uncle, John Clune, on Palmyra avenue, sitting on a barrel, when a colored boy by the name of Bob Blue came in and asked to see Mr. Clune's pistol. Mr. Clune handed it to him, and in doing so it was discharged, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of Frank's right arm and entering his side. The wound may prove fatal.

A Cable-Line Accident.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—The first accident on the Tenth street cable line occurred this morning on Tenth street and Grand avenue. The victim was Charles Lee, a colored laborer, living at 711 East Tenth street. In alighting from a car going in the direction of Main street, Lee stepped in front of a car going in an opposite direction. He was instantly knocked down and run over. Both his legs were broken, and he was badly cut up and bruised. Although in a dangerous condition, he may recover.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Virginia,

in 1776 signed the declaration of independence arraigning the British government "for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." Now his great-grandson leads a party which openly proposes to "cut off our trade with all parts of the world" by excluding all imports of merchandise or material. As England had protective tariffs on everything in 1776, and believed in them then as devoutly as the Republican party now does, it is plain that our Ben Harrison would never have signed that declaration of 1776 if he had been in his great father's place.—*Post-Dispatch.*

A Republican Prophecy Fulfilled.

The speech made by Hon. Alexander M. Dockery, of Missouri, in the house on Tuesday presents facts that constitute a striking fulfillment of a Republican prophecy.

Mr. Dockery gave the official figures showing that under the present system of war taxes for the benefit of speculators and monopolists the surplus has increased since December last from seventy-nine millions (\$79,466,595) to the appalling sum of one hundred and twenty-nine millions (\$129,272,205), though since April 23 thirty-two millions (\$32,386,800) have been spent for bonds at a premium of five and a half millions (\$5,609,950).

That is, the government is forced by excessive taxation to pay a premium of 27 per cent. for the privilege of paying its debts before they are due in order to prevent business panic on account of a currency contracted through the withdrawal from use of the vast sums taken into the treasury under the system of superfluous taxation.

These conditions vindicate the statesmanship and attest the foresight of two Republican presidents.

General Grant repeatedly and in strong terms urged the reduction of taxation through the reform of the tariff. In his seventh annual message he recommended for the free list "those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts." "All duty paid upon such articles," he said, "goes directly to the cost of the article when manufactured here, and must be paid for by the consumer. These duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers."

It remained for President Arthur to prophesy the conditions now existing in repeating President Grant's recommendations and pointing out the effect of disregarding them. After having expressed his "serious apprehensions," he declared that one or two evil results must follow: "Either the surplus must lie idle in the treasury or the government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances can not fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury."

The country is now paying the "enormous premium" of 27 per cent. on its bonds, yet the treasury still overflows, and the Chicago faction, repudiating party platforms and party traditions, propose no remedy except free whisky and embargo.—*Republic.*

Condemned by His Friends.

The *Globe-Democrat* has transferred its vilification and slanders from Missouri to the South generally. In reference to a defamatory article published in its columns not long since the Nashville *American* took pains to interview a number of prominent citizens of Nashville, all Republicans who have moved South since the war, all of whom give the lie unqualifiedly to the statements made in the *Globe-Democrat* and brand their author as a falsifier. The following is the result of one of the many interviews published in the *American*:

Herman Bader, commandant of the George H. Thomas post, Grand Army of the Republic, said: "There never was a baser falsehood uttered by mortal man than that contained in the article. I was in the Federal army, and after the war I lived in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. Though a Republican in a Democratic county, I was elected, and served four years as sheriff and ex-officio tax collector of that county, having been required to give a bond of \$300,000 as the latter, and that county has ever since been carried by the Democracy. I was never mistreated in any way whatever in the South, whether with those that fought with me or against me. Some of my warmest personal friends are among those who fought on the Confederate side. Such a misceant, as he who indicted that paragraph, is not worthy to be called a man, but villifier of the worst character. You will not find a man in the whole Grand Army of the Republic who would not denounce such a base fabrication."

Says the Chicago *Globe (Dem.)*: "Organs of tariff robbery are fond of boasting 'that wealth of the United States is six times what it was in 1850.' It would probably be a truer statement of the actual situation to say that there are sixty times as many rich men in the country as there were in 1850; that the average fortunes of the rich are six times greater than they were then, and that the number of positively poor men is sixty times what it was forty years ago. The tariff system works inevitably to make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

What Not to do at the Table.

Never smack the lips or the children while eating.

Never pick your teeth or quarrel at the table. Both should be picked in the back yard.

Never fasten your napkin around your neck. It is now customary to wear a collar there.

Never make a pun at the table (or anywhere else.)

Never drum with your fingers on the table. You can make more noise by beating a tattoo on your plate with your knife.

Never smoke cigars while eating soup.

Never remark "I see Hash Wednesday is here again," when the croquettes are being served.

Never put your knife in your mouth. If there is not room on the table for it, balance it on the shoulder of the person next to you.

Never put your elbow on the table. If at a loss where to keep it, put it in your pocket.

Never carry fruit or bonbons away from the table. If you want something substantial for a late lunch, sequester a turkey drum stick in your inside pocket.

Never scrape your plate or tilt it to obtain the last drop of anything it contains. The dishwasher is paid to do that.

Never stretch your feet under the table so as to touch those of your vis-a-vis. He may have corns which object to familiarity.—*Wm. H. Switzer.*

Crop Report for July 1st.

Winter wheat—Average condition June 28.....69
Oats—Average condition June 28.....38
Corn—Average condition June 28.....91
Irish potatoes—Average condition June 28.....97
Tobacco—Average condition June 28.....87
Sweet potatoes—Average condition June 28.....94
Timothy—Average condition June 28.....87
Apples—Average condition June 28.....81
Grapes—Average condition June 28.....81
Spring pigs—Number compared with '87.....87
Area sown in grass and clover compared with '87.....94
Cotton—Average condition June 28.....50
Spring wheat—Average condition June 28.....82
Peaches—Average condition June 28.....85

Very respectfully,
J. W. SANBORN, Secretary.

Killed by a Man and a Horse.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 5.—A singular casualty occurred at Walnut Grove yesterday, which will result in the death of a young man named Will Merritt, formerly a resident of Springfield. He became involved in a dispute with Henry Claypool. The latter threw a beer bottle at him and knocked him down. He fell under a horse, and the animal kicked him on the head with both hind feet, breaking his skull. He was alive at last accounts, but can not recover.

THOMAS MAUK, of Mechanicsburg,

Pa., dreamed two years ago that he found a pot of money concealed in a certain tumble-down building on one of the back streets. So strong an impression did this make upon him that he made an effort to buy the property. A short time ago he succeeded in purchasing it for \$300. Thursday night engaged in making some repairs he found in an old fleecy pot filled with money. He declines to state the amount, but says it is a little less than \$5,000.

JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, esq., of

Kansas City, is as much of a grandson of his grandfather as his Brother Ben; he is not a railroad attorney, is not a Republican, and has never voted 14 times for Chinese competition with American labor. It is easy to understand why he should be sneered at by his Brother Ben's supporters, but he would rather be right than be defeated for president.—*Republic.*

Dr. Johnson, an eminent physician

of Washington, D. C., says the common belief that potatoes of alcoholic liquors will stop or prevent a cold, is of all popular beliefs the most fallacious; that no habit like that of intemperance so readily invites an attack of pneumonia during the continuance of cold, damp weather, attended with north and northeast winds.

It is all well enough to say that thirteen is an unlucky number. But this country started in business with thirteen states, and seems to be still holding her own.

The papers report wonderful discoveries of coal fields near Versailles, in Morgan county. The vein is said to be 80 feet deep and only six feet of earth covering it.

ANY MAN of ordinary ability who can furnish good references can have steady employment with good pay, by addressing S. A. KOSKOFF & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES

NO WEAK EYES.

MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE

A Certain, Safe, and Effective Remedy for SORE, WEAK, & INFLAMED EYES, Producing Long-Sightedness, & Restoring the Sight of the Old.

Cures Tear-Drops, Granulations, Styte Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes, and REMOVES QUICKLY ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. Also, equally efficacious when used in other maladies, such as Ulcers, Fever, Scars, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Hæmorrhoids, Piles, or wherever inflammation exists. MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE may be used in all cases.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 Cents.

TO ADVERTISERS!

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has the latest and most complete information on the subject of advertising in newspapers. The book is published by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and is sold by all the leading bookstores. It is a valuable work for all newspaper advertisers.

LABORING CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of American papers taking regular money for advertising space.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS PAPER, in which advertising is made a part of the paper itself. A line of advertisement is placed in the paper, and the advertiser pays for the space.

Look for us at the address for THIRTY CENTS.